

Rain, Possibly Snow;
Colder Tonight.

NUMBER 6592.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1910.

LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

REPORT OF FAVORS TO BANKER MORSE DENIED BY WARDEN

Atlanta Penitentiary Officials
Resent Statements of Special Privileges Granted.

MAKING CATALOGUE OF PRISON LIBRARY

W. H. Moyer, In Charge of Prisoner, Declares Financier Is Treated As Other Prisoners.

Prison Superintendent LaDow and Warden William H. Moyer, of the Atlanta penitentiary, and Attorney General Wickham are much wrought up over the published statements that banker Charles W. Morse is being given all sorts of courtesies at Atlanta and, although he has been there three weeks, has not yet been given any work.

"Morse is allowed to smoke all the cigars he wants."

"Morse is allowed to have books and magazines and spends his time reading."

"Morse's mustache has been allowed to grow."

"And the fact is that every statement is absolutely true," declared Captain Moyer, who is in Washington on official business, after reading some of the most important of the counts against his institution in the published dispatch.

"This article is trying to make it appear that Morse is getting luxuries other prisoners don't have," continued the warden, "but he gets just what the poor moonshiner or the negro mail thief has. It is true he can have all the cigars he wants. I say he can. But he doesn't want any for the very simple reason that Morse never used tobacco in any form in his entire life, or so he told me when he entered prison."

Cataloguing Library.

"He does have books and magazines, bringing up to date our library of seven thousand volumes. We are about two thousand behind on the catalogue, and he was put to work bringing it up to date as soon as he arrived. And it is also true that his mustache is being allowed to grow. At least I suppose it is if he wants it to grow. We shaved him the day he came in and took his photograph, but it is entirely within his discretion, as it is with all the other prisoners, as to whether he shall let it grow again. We let all our prisoners wear beards, if they want it."

"I cannot understand what inspiration there can be in the statement that Morse is being treated in a manner which Warden Moyer after he had been authorized by the Attorney General to make a full and complete catalogue of the prisoners, as to whether he shall let it grow again. We let all our prisoners wear beards, if they want it."

"He has a cell and gets the same food, and the same clothing as the other prisoners. Under the new system of penology prisoners are given a certain status with certain privileges on their arrival and this is all they get. They can lose some of these privileges by bad conduct, but they cannot get more. All of our prisoners have mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with pillow cases in their cells, and Morse's cell is just like all the others."

Cigars Not Permitted.

"We do not permit cigars or books to be sent in to any prisoner. That is how I happen to know that Morse doesn't smoke. I told him that on the day of his arrival, and he told me he had never used tobacco. Morse is taking his imprisonment cheerfully, and is a good prisoner. We make it a point to see that our prisoners are treated alike. That is the cardinal principle of modern penitentiary methods."

Captain Moyer is in the city in consultation with Prison Superintendent LaDow in connection with the administration of the institution under his care. "I have not heard from Major McClaughry regarding the alleged special care given banker Walsh at Leavenworth," said Mr. LaDow this morning, "but I am under the impression that Walsh is in the hospital, as a dispatch in one of the morning papers said he was. He is an old man and was ill, I believe, when sent from Chicago. Rest assured, he is in a Government penitentiary."

WEATHER REPORT.

A storm of marked intensity developed in the Gulf States Thursday night, and this morning its center is over Virginia, whence it will move northeastward with increasing intensity. Precipitation was in the form of rain in the Atlantic States, and rain turning into snow in the northern portion of the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio valley, and the Lake region. It has also caused high winds on the Gulf and along the Atlantic and Middle Atlantic coasts, concerning which warnings were issued Thursday night.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Rain, possibly turning into snow and followed by clearing and colder tonight, Saturday fair and colder, minimum temperature tonight about 30 degrees; brisk and high, northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURE.
8:00 a. m. 49
9:00 a. m. 50
10:00 a. m. 51
11:00 a. m. 52
12:00 noon 54
1:00 p. m. 55

TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 4:08 a. m. and 4:53 p. m.; low tide, 10:33 a. m. and 11:32 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 5:14 a. m. and 5:38 p. m.; low tide, 11:33 a. m. and 12:32 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises 7:14
Sun sets 5:09
CONDITION OF THE WATER.
HARBOR FERRY, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Both rivers very muddy this morning.

BALLINGER CASE ABOUT TO BEGIN

Joint Committee Will Organize and Employ Necessary Help.

SENATOR NELSON MAY BE CHAIRMAN

Amount Appropriated Likely to Prove Insufficient for Purposes.

It is announced today that the joint committee named for the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot charges will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Senate Committee room on Public Lands and will at this time map out the plan of procedure and arrange for the preliminaries necessary to carry on the investigation.

It is stated today that a secretary and other help will be arranged for tomorrow, that the necessity for the employment of an expert land attorney will be discussed, and that a chairman will be selected and the scope of the investigation itself will be outlined. Senator Nelson, who heads the Senate committee, will no doubt be made chairman of the joint body, but no suggestion is made today as to who is considered for the secretaryship or for any of the other employees which the committee will need.

May Need More Funds.

The joint resolution providing for the investigation appropriates \$5,000 for the expenses of the committee, but its members are wondering today if that sum will be sufficient for the committee's needs. It is pointed out that the Smoot investigation cost the Government more than \$5,000, and that the committee now has a further appropriation to carry on its work. It is probable that a trip to Alaska will be made, and this will cost considerable money, aside from the salary for a secretary, clerks, attorneys, and for the transportation of witnesses.

Will Require Land Attorney.

It will be proposed at the meeting tomorrow probably by Senator Nelson that a land attorney of wide experience be named as the advocate for the committee. There are several lawyers on the committee itself, but the services of an attorney who has made land litigation his specialty will probably be needed on the grounds that his proposition is impracticable. The text of the formal reply has not been published, but the newspapers and officials here declare Japan's refusal is firm.

It was Secretary Knox's desire to have a syndicate of American and European bankers take over the Manchurian railroad, now held by Japan, and thus insure an "open door" for the merchants of all nations in Manchuria.

Russia's Reply.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—Acting in apparent concert with Japan, Russia today handed her reply to Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways to Ambassador Rockhill. The reply is adverse.

Japan Shows Hand.

Although the State Department has received no official confirmation of Japan's formal rejection of Secretary Knox's proposal, there appears to be no doubt that this action has been taken and the general feeling is that the incident is closed.

The proposal, however, has had the effect of forcing Japan to show her hand, and the general opinion in diplomatic circles is that there is no longer any room for maneuver. Although the Japanese government to go as far as possible, without directly clashing with the powers, in securing a monopoly on the trade of Manchuria. There has been little questioning of this as yet, but the attitude of Japan, but heretofore by adroit diplomacy she has always succeeded in evading a direct declaration other than that she is merely interested in opening Manchuria to the trade of the world.

Look With Askance.

In the future it is extremely probable that the United States, with Great Britain and other Western powers, will look with askance upon Japan's moves in that region, despite the assurances she has precipitantly given.

It is probable, also, that the proposal was not rejected until an understanding had been reached with Russia. It has been suspected for some time that these countries had a secret arrangement regarding Manchuria. Although the responsibility for the rejection is assumed by Japan in this case, there is no reason to doubt the both countries have an understanding concerning their respective spheres of influence in Chinese territory.

While it has been customary for Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the board, to administer the oath to the incoming Commissioners, the practice has not been an invariable one; as upon the second appointment of Commissioner West the oath was administered by his private secretary, Louis C. Wilson, at the suggestion of Dr. Tindall.

What Congress Did

IN THE SENATE.
District Committee did not meet on account of work before subcommittees. It is announced that the Ballinger-Pinchot joint committee will meet in the Senate committee room on Public Lands at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

George Washington University professors will not ask a second public hearing before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Joint Printing Investigating Committee decided upon a plan for economy in government printing.

LONG WAY TO HUSBAND.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Mamie Ferrell will leave in a few days on a journey of 8,000 miles to meet her old college mate and future husband, Carlos Lopez, a Cornell graduate of 189, now an engineer in Manila, where they will be married.

Royal Family to Shoot What Game Roosevelt Left



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, BROTHER OF KING EDWARD VII.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN REFUSE KNOX PLAN

Both Make Adverse Replies to Suggestion for Neutralization of Railroads.

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 21.—The Japanese government today handed to Ambassador O'Brien, of the United States embassy, a formal reply, refusing positively to accept Secretary Knox's plan to neutralize the Manchurian railways on the grounds that his proposition is impracticable. The text of the formal reply has not been published, but the newspapers and officials here declare Japan's refusal is firm.

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RAIN MAY TURN TO SNOW, WITH SUNSHINE DUE SOON

Drizzling Rain Turns Into Downpour, and Accompanying Wind Makes Outdoor Weather Conditions About Equal to the Worst.

The drizzling rain that greeted Washington early this morning and turned into a downpour by noon may be converted to light snow tonight, according to the Weather Bureau's forecast.

The snow is by no means assured, as it all hinges on a slight change of temperature. At any rate, it will not be a heavy fall, for the observer promises clear and freezing conditions by tomorrow morning. The indications are, he says, that it will continue fair and gradually grow warmer tomorrow and tomorrow night.

The rainfall today came from the West, where a heavy rainstorm raged for the last few days. In the Northern States it developed into snow by noon. The high wind, which blew at a velocity of from 20 to 24 miles an hour through the greater part of the morning made outdoor existence about as unpleasant as could be imagined. Umbrellas were caught in sudden gales and whirled across streets and hats met the same fate.

FORMAL GOOD-BY

TO COMMISSIONERS

District Employees Will Bid Them Farewell Monday Morning.

The officials and employees of the District government will extend a formal farewell to Commissioners Macfarland and West at a reception to be given in the board room of the District building Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

As a further expression of their appreciation, the employees will present to the retiring Commissioners a silver service. Citizens who desire to pay their respects to the outgoing officials are invited to be present.

Cuno H. Rudolph and Gen. John A. Johnston will take the oath of office as Commissioners, and be presented to the employees at the same time. General Johnston has expressed the wish that the oath be administered to him by John B. Randolph, of the War Department, who has rendered a like service on many occasions when the duties of his official and military career called for such a ceremony.

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The river police station and the park Henry IV are under water. All shipping in the city is paralyzed and business generally demoralized. The crest of the flood is expected Sunday, unless there are further rains, in which event a crisis will be reached by tomorrow.

Southern Damage Great.

The minister of war, Bruin, today ordered tents, food, and clothing sent to the flood refugees in western and southern France.

Reports received from East and South France, where the flood conditions are reported the worst, declare that conditions are most serious.

All factories have been compelled to close because their employees cannot reach them. Farms have been swept clear of crops and live stock, and it is estimated by the public works department that the loss will reach several million dollars.

Already appeals for aid are rolling in from the homeless and the war, interior, and public works departments are co-operating to help the needy.

Looters Are Busy.
The lawless element is taking advantage of conditions to reap a harvest and reports are coming in that they are looting abandoned homes and factories. All of the available military is being sent to the scene.

What Congress Did

IN THE HOUSE.
The House met at 12 o'clock. Private claims bills was the only business considered. There will be a Democratic caucus at 8 o'clock tonight.

LIONS AND TIGERS MUST RUN AGAIN

This Time King Edward's Brother Will Hunt In Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The East African lions will hardly have time to get over the scare of Theodore Roosevelt's presence among them before King Edward's brother, the Duke of Connaught, will be in the jungle to frighten them afresh.

The duke, the duchess, their son, Prince Arthur, and their daughter, Princess Patricia, left London today for Marseilles, where they are to board the German steamer Admiral, which also bore Colonel Roosevelt to the "big game country," for Mombasa.

The duke will make a semi-official tour of inspection of the various possibilities in British East Africa, but the main object of the trip is to hunt. The party has no notion of roughing it, and the cost of the journey into the wilds will be \$50,000, though the party will be back in England early in May.

NO ROYAL WELCOME

AWAITS ROOSEVELT

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Friends of the Kaiser, for the statement that the German ruler is greatly disappointed over Colonel Roosevelt's determination to visit Berlin strictly as a private citizen, and to accept none of the state honors that it was planned to hold in his honor.

It is known that the Kaiser planned to lodge his distinguished visitor in a suite of the best guest chambers of the Hohenzollern palace, to arrange an elaborate program of entertainment, and to have every minute of his stay in Berlin occupied in attending some function, beginning with a military inspection at sunrise, and concluding with a sumptuous banquet lasting well into the morning.

There were to have been breakfasts, luncheons, suppers, gala performances at the royal theaters, military reviews, visits to museums, interviews with distinguished men, visits to factories, a tour of the Kaiser's private collection of paintings, a trip to Kiel for a glimpse of Germany's new battleships, and a score of other interesting and exciting features.

Colonel Roosevelt, however, decided to have none of this. He will not even sleep beneath the imperial roof, but will stay at the Hotel Adlon, at the opposite end of Unter den Linden from the Kaiser's palace, and will not be treated as a state visitor at all, though he will accept once or twice of Wilhelm's private hospitality. He is announced to arrive here April 28, and remain three days, before continuing his journey westward.

GUARDSMAN JAILED

FOR ABSENTEEISM

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—Private Richard H. Shurtbert, of this city, a member of Company M, Maryland National Guard First Regiment, began a nine days' sentence in jail today in default of a payment of a fine imposed by a court-martial because he failed to attend the encampment of the guard last summer. Commitment was made by Justice John N. Davis, of this city.

MAIMED, HE TRIES TO DIE.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 21.—Ernest Patton, eighteen years old, while hunting muskrats today, slipped and fell on the ice and his shotgun went off, the charge entering the left leg below the knee. He checked the flow of blood as best he could until a companion ran a mile for help, returning nearly an hour later, when the leg was amputated. Patton said he tried to get his gun to kill himself, but could not reach it.

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Already appeals for aid are rolling in from the homeless and the war, interior, and public works departments are co-operating to help the needy.

What Congress Did

IN THE HOUSE.
The House met at 12 o'clock. Private claims bills was the only business considered. There will be a Democratic caucus at 8 o'clock tonight.

PEOPLE WIN FIRST BATTLE IN THE WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES

District Citizens Held to Have Right to Buy Oysters At the Wharves.

MOVEMENT AGAINST FOOD TRUST GROWS

Legal Boycott Now Taken Up In Thirteen States—Labor Organizations Lend Assistance.

MANY STATES JOIN IN WAR ON PRICES.

The following are States in which boycotts against meat have been started.

Pennsylvania.	Delaware.
Ohio.	Connecticut.
Indiana.	Michigan.
Illinois.	Nebraska.
Iowa.	Kansas.
Maryland.	Missouri.
Wisconsin.	

These boycotts are spreading rapidly.

The first issue to be contested in the District in the case of the people vs. high food prices has been decided on the people's side, in favor of low prices. Corporation Counsel Thomas has turned down firmly and decidedly the request of the oyster dealers of the city that no citizens of the District be allowed to purchase their oysters from the boats at the wharf, these dealers claiming that inasmuch as they pay a license, they hold the exclusive right to sell oysters.

"There is no law," said Mr. Thomas, "requiring the boats at the wharf to pay a license for selling their oysters whenever and to whom they may please. Of course, there is no law which prevents the citizens of the city from buying and when, and in whatever quantity, they may purchase most cheaply. The oyster dealers, therefore, simply have no case, and there are no regulations which permit of the Commissioners taking any hand in the matter."

Indication of Victory.

Mr. Thomas' opinion in regard to the petition presented by the oyster dealers is regarded by the board and members of the National Anti-Food Trust League as a bright indication of further victories which consumers are to gain over dealers here in the city, and what the organization of the league is effected, and a boycott begins on the part of the thousands of league members against some food product which is exorbitant in price.

In regard to the agitation over the shortage of staple foods, it was stated by one of the health officers today that the markets, commission houses, and grocery stores of the city are thoroughly inspected by the four food inspectors of the city, and that staple foods is always condemned by them.

The determination on the part of consumers to lower the price of foods is by no means confined to the District, but is a great popular movement which extends from Oregon to Florida.

Letters For League.

"The Anti-Food Trust League received this morning letters from all parts of the country," said John Milton, one of the members of the national board, "which indicate, not only that thousands of people desire to join for the benefit of their own families, but that they are willing to contribute any amount which may be needed to defray expenses of organization."

The labor unions of the great Northwest are making a protest against high prices, boycotting meat, butter, and eggs.

The war against the meat dealers is almost national in territory. In the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Missouri, the laborer and capitalist alike are refusing to eat meat until the price of this article is lowered.

Each day thousands are being added to the ranks of those who are subsisting comfortably on eggs, cereals, and vegetables, which are the only food declared stoutly that the meat dealers would hold out against the people, prices are being cut, and vegetables are cents the pound cheaper today in Cleveland, Ohio, than at the beginning of the strike.

In Cleveland more than 60,000 citizens are boycotting meat for thirty days.

In Columbus, Ohio, the club women have organized against the family butcher, and one meat seller declares that his business has declined 15 per cent. The strike is endorsed by the physicians of Cleveland, who declare that men and women will be physically benefited by a month's abstinence from meat eating.

State-Wide Boycott.

In Omaha, Neb., the "Anti-Meat Eating Club" numbers 15,000 men, who are working enthusiastically for a state-wide boycott. In Baltimore the members of the Federation of Labor, with the members of the 16 affiliated unions of this organization, and thousands of others in sympathy with the effort to reduce the cost of the article, are wearing buttons which bear the inscription, "I don't eat meat, do you?"

Fifty thousand citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, are wearing buttons which bear the inscription, "I don't eat meat, do you?"

Similar crusades against meat eating have been started in Des Moines, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Wilmington, and many other large centers, with the result that many of the retail butchers are in a panic.

Should the 25,000 members of the District labor unions, representing about 80,000 consumers, go on strike against meat prices here, the meat dealers would immediately wince, whether or not the movement were joined by other people.

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